

The bachelor's thesis „Death and Finitude: Jaspers vs. Sartre“ compares the accounts of human death and, above all, mortality in the work of J.-P. Sartre and K. Jaspers. Although both authors are often seen as existentialist philosophers, their attitudes toward death are very different. According to Sartre, man cannot relate to their own death because death does not belong in any way into the structure of being-for-itself, which means that it cannot have any sense for them. On the contrary, according to Jaspers, a human being can relate to their death through anxiety in boundary situations. Their facing the situation without trying to cloud their mortality results into their capability to differentiate between the things that are not valuable with regard to temporal finitude of human life, and existential moments above time that have a value that does not disappear with death. As a result of becoming conscious of their mortality, man actualizes their existence, becoming thus more „themselves“. Contrarily, Sartre's account leads to the conclusion that man cannot be aware of their mortality – nevertheless, they are afraid of being deprived of their freedom after their death by the others. Unlike Sartre, Jaspers sees the self as a multidimensional entity, which makes it possible to say that death has a meaning.